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Dr W H Chandler

OCTOBER 14, 1896.

No. 1.

The

Lehigh

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ADVERTISEMENTS

THE LEHIGH UNIVERSITY.

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- 3, 4. The Course in Mining Engineering and Metallurgy.
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The University is situated at South Bethlehem, on the Lehigh River, at the junction of the Lehigh Valley and the Reading (North Pennsylvania) Railroads.

New York is ninety-two and Philadelphia fifty-seven miles distant.

For further information and for Register, address

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY.

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Memorial Steps, Erected by the Class of '96.

THE LEHIGH BURR.

VOL. XVI.

OCTOBER 14, 1896.

NO. I.

PUBLISHED FORTNIGHTLY DURING THE COLLEGE YEAR.

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EDITORIAL.

THIS issue is sent to every member of the Freshman Class and all are expected to subscribe. Should any one be unable to do so, he will notify the business manager as soon as possible.

We also send a copy to every member of the class of 'Ninety-six, and we look to them for abundant support. It will be as welcome to us as their subscriptions.

WE regret to announce the resignation of Mr. Charles F. Scott from the Board. Mr. Scott's services to THE BURR as business manager have been valuable, and we wish to extend him our hearty thanks. The vacancy thus made has been filled by the election of Mr. Charles S. Bowers as manager.

ON the present Editorial Board there are five vacancies to be filled. One from the Senior Class, one from the Junior Class, two from the Sophomore Class and one from the Freshman Class. As soon as any member of the above classes gives evidence of a reasonable amount of literary ability a vacancy will be filled. We urge every one to send in matter at an early date.

IN the June issue of THE BURR we announced that the policy of THE BURR would be changed. THE BURR had taken upon itself the form and dress and had at least made an attempt to become a literary

magazine. This policy was adopted chiefly on account of the financial state of the paper. We now announce that in the future THE BURR will be issued fortnightly during the college year. The shape and size is the same as it was in 1894-5. As before, it will be devoted to the best interests of the undergraduate-body, but every effort will be made to keep the Alumni abundantly supplied with Lehigh news. Detailed accounts of all the games can not be given, but a good outline, giving the principal features, will convey to the readers a very good idea of the playing of each team. The Gossip will, as of old, occupy an important place in the affairs of THE BURR and the college in general. Verse, essays and short stories, when possessing sufficient merit, will be published, and an effort will be made to obtain all speeches or addresses delivered at the University. The *De Alumnis* column will if possible be kept well filled. Postals already addressed to us will be sent to all subscribing Alumni, and we trust that they feel interest enough in the welfare of THE BURR to send us some items of news concerning Lehigh men. It will be our earnest effort to connect as closely as possible the Alumni with the undergraduate-body.

TO the readers of THE BURR, and to Lehigh men in general, anything concerning Richard Harding Davis is doubtless of more than passing interest.

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The Bethlehem Times of Oct. 6, 1896, contains a letter written by Mr. Davis to the editor of the *Critic*, which will be read with interest in the Bethlehems.

THE BURR is heartily glad to see that Mr. Davis has at last taken the trouble to deny some of the absurd and contemptible speeches and actions attributed to him. And absurd though they may be, they have created a bad impression in the minds of those who do not know him.

It is hardly possible that any of the men now at Lehigh are personally acquainted with Mr. Davis, but if we are left to judge by what college tradition says of him, by his work on THE BURR and *Epitome*, of which he was editor-in-chief, and by the general air of good fellowship shown in the guying he received at the hands of his associate editors in the *Epitome*, we are led to suppose him a hale fellow well met and well liked by his comrades.

There is a certain affection which binds Lehigh men to each other, and so we are rather loath to listen to the mutterings of our town-topical friend and others who snap so viciously and so often at Mr. Davis. *Town Topics* is a great paper, but was it ever known to make a kind remark about anyone? The question has been asked before and it may well be asked again, "Can there any good thing come out of Nazareth?"

IN looking over some of the back numbers of THE BURR it is easy to see that compulsory chapel has always caused much dissatisfaction among Lehigh men.

For the last three or four years improvements have been made from time to time in the chapel absence system, and we rejoice to see that the attendance during the week has now been made voluntary.

The attendance may not be as large as before, but it must be a source of much satisfaction to the chaplain and everyone else, that those who attend, do so of their own free will.

Anyone who remembers the chapel exercises of three or even two years ago will notice a marked improvement in those of the present. Compulsory attendance was to a great extent responsible for the behavior. Pools on the length of the sermon were common. And in many cases letters and the morning's paper were reserved to while away the hour appointed for worship. Such behavior is unknown under the present existing conditions.

It is rumored, however, that voluntary attendance is only an experiment, and that, should it not prove a success, attendance will be made compulsory as heretofore.

THE BURR hopes that this action on the part of the Trustees will be appreciated by the student-body, and that a reasonable attendance will make the change permanent.



THE Gossip.

IN consequence of the many rumors which have lately found their way to the Gossip's ears, he feels it his duty—a very pleasant duty too—to congratulate certain couples on the happy outcome of the *ir affaires d'amour*.

It seems that not less than three engage-

ments have, within an exceedingly short space of time, been an——, well not, exactly that; but at any rate they have become generally known. Somebody let the cat out of the bag—little sisters and brothers are always going where they should not go—and they have

eyes that see, and ears that hear, and each has a tongue. Bless their tongues! If man had no tongue The Gossip would lose his "job."

But it is remarkable how many smitten couples are about, not only here but everywhere. To become engaged is a fad, like "Tiddleywinks" or "Pigs in Clover." Of course "summer engagements" don't count—they are too much like the leaves and change color with the first frost of autumn. But there are summer engagements that hang on through the winter.

What is a man to do nowadays—lock himself in his room—or play "third party" in a game where only two can win?

* * *

For no particular reason The Gossip recalls a few words of a conversation he had with a Lehigh man two years ago. The person in question was a "prep" during the Gossip's freshman year. He had been a "prep," in fact, for several years. Every year, as the time came around, he confidently took his entrance examinations and then proceeded to "prep" again in all the subjects he had taken before. At last he entered with the class of '97 and conditions.

"Well, Rube, how are you knocking things?" said The Gossip as they met in the gymnasium.

"Oh, pretty good," said the other, "I'm waiting for those examinations. I tell you how it is, I'm just like a man who's at the bat—I'm letting two strikes go by but I'll knock a home run on the exams."

The Xmas exams came and went and the new term started. The Gossip missed his friend about the place. He had knocked his "home run."

* * *

This afternoon The Gossip read in last week's *Press* that Mr. Bryan, the *Boyorator*, is going home. He must be there by this time if he was not arrested. Mr. Bryan had a hard time at Yale, and The Gossip gladly extends his sympathies. It's very annoying to

have people yell every time you open your mouth. It gives a sensation very similar to that of trying to stop your cab when it's running over cobble-stones.

The Gossip is glad to see that the Yale men only did it for a joke and apologized like gentlemen. But if the *Boyorator* went there again he would be yelled at again and apologized to again. If Yale "did anything she's sorry for, she's glad of it."

Mr. Bryan, if you come East again, you had better adopt a sort of go-between compromise platform, such as "Peanuts and Lemonade," or "Free Trade and Protection Forever."

* * *

No one ever had an ache or a pain without firmly believing at the time, that that particular kind of pain was the hardest to undergo. Likewise, no one ever had a "tough" examination that wasn't "tougher" than all the ones that preceded it. Math is "easy" when it is fading into the dim obscurity of the past. Will that be said of *metallurgy*—that Chinese puzzle that most Lehigh men must solve? Will it be "easy" when it is passed. "No!" says The Gossip with his right hand raised toward heaven. Never will a metallurgy exam be forgotten. Never! as long as the sun gives light or the Dutchman waddles through these blessed streets. It is a crisis in a man's life to be remembered like the day he put on long trousers or fell down the cellar steps.

But after all, there is an amusing side to the question. All of the problems are jokes, if you can only see the point. Generally the point is stuck in you and broken off there, but you can get it if you go deep enough.

Most metallurgy problems read something like this:

A man came from Boston in a trading vessel loaded with lumber.

First Requirement, What was the name of the captain?

Second Requirement, Did his daughter have red hair, and did she love her father?

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Third Requirement, Construct a balance-sheet showing distribution of lumber in the hold, and calculate size and shape of splinters. Calculate sawdust made by six saws running at once and show why the noise could not be heard on deck.

Fourth Requirement, What was the color of the window blinds on the pilot house, and were any of the slats broken?

Assume specific gravity of salt water, 13.6, and that two of the sailors were knock-kneed.

O brothers in misfortune, let us join hands while we sing "There is no peace except with God."

* * *

The Gossip sees by the *Press* that it is the intention of Lafayette that no team shall score against her 'Varsity this fall. The Gossip reads this modest statement with a broad smile, and he believes as confidently as he believes in heaven, that his smile will broaden as the season advances.

FOUNDER'S DAY EXERCISES.

AS USUAL, on this occasion, the Chapel was filled with Alumni, students, their friends, and people from the Bethlehems. The Rev. Dr. Gilbert H. Sterling read the lessons for the day and Mr. John H. Converse of Philadelphia delivered the anniversary address. He spoke very nearly as follows:

The observance of Founder's Day in such an institution as this is a most commendable and fitting custom. In one sense it is unnecessary. Your beautiful grounds, your stately buildings, your admirable outfit and your corps of able instructors, all are a perpetual memorial of the wisdom and the benevolence of the founder. The inscription in honor of Sir Christopher Wren in St. Paul's Cathedral, and which, for lack of novelty, I refrain from quoting, might, with propriety, here be written of Asa Packer. But the full force of his act and the lessons of his perfected purpose would not thus be emphasized.

It is not my purpose to indulge in a eulogy of the distinguished founder. Others have done this heretofore, and others can do it far better than I. It was not my privilege to have more than a passing acquaintance with Judge Packer. Personal tribute would, therefore, be out of place. It may, however, be appropriate to utilize the time which is allotted me by a superficial consideration of the subject suggested by the occasion—"Citizenship and Technical Education."

In our democratic system technical schools are not supported by the State. It would savor too much of paternalism in the estimation of voters to permit of such a practice. A common school education in most communities, with here and there a high school or acadamy at the public expense, constitute all that our people have thus far deemed advisable or necessary. The argument for the existence of these is that they are requisite for the training of those who are to be citizens, and that they are in the interest of the State, as operating for the prevention of crime, which is the handmaid of ignorance. All beyond this is by the will of the majority stamped as unjustifiable—as a luxury for which the recipient and not the State should pay. As a general proposition this theory may be sound, although if an education which only negatively benefits the State may be provided at the public expense much more, it might be argued, should the State promote a training which shall produce positive results in advancing the public welfare. Elsewhere this latter principle is recognized. France has its comprehensive scheme of education, including the primary, the secondary, and the superior technical schools. The outgrowth of that era of organization which marked the first empire, it has been maintained and developed to the present day. Government supervision and uniformity of method have made its advan-

tages available to all seekers. Germany goes still further. There the gymnasium leads to the university for literary and general culture; to the realschule for business training; or to the technical schools for the acquirement of the practical professions. Even China, half heathen as we are accustomed to regard "The Flowery Kingdom," has its system of competitive examinations under government auspices, promoting the highest culture under the standard there prevailing. Appointments and promotions to civil office are made from the lists of those who have obtained the highest rank in these competitions.

In the absence then, of any provision by government in our country for special education, such institutions must chiefly be created and maintained by private beneficence. It is a fact, I believe, that few if any of the institutions for higher education are self-supporting. The wise benevolence of individuals is the basis on which most have been created. The citizen who is the steward of earthly possessions must recognize an obligation in this respect. Not only does the constitution of society demand it, but in some sense every citizen is but discharging a debt to the community by contributing to the support of institutions of learning. In this respect the claims of technical education are peculiarly strong. The maxim that "every man is the architect of his own fortune" is only true in a qualified sense. Every man is indebted to the contributions of his predecessors and his contemporaries. The chemist who has determined the properties of matter, the engineer who has shown in practice structural possibilities and principles, the architect who has enriched the world for generations to come by a creation which is a "thing of beauty and a joy forever," the metallurgist who has developed methods of manufacture which have enhanced and extended the usefulness of the materials at men's command—all these have contributed to the common stock of human knowledge, and have made their successors or their associates their

debtors. Herein is true socialism—that socialism which grows out of the constitution of society ordained by Divine wisdom. It is not the creation of arbitrary law, but demonstrates anew the universal brotherhood of the race in the dependence of one on another, and in the indebtedness which every successful man incurs to his fellows. Every mill or manufactory, every coal mine, every productive enterprise which dots this teeming Lehigh Valley, and has made it and its workers what they are, is the concentration of the unbought but priceless experience of thousands of thinkers and workers who have gone before. How better can you or I, if we have profited by their labors, repay our debt than by passing on to our successors the opportunities for training which shall be the means of further progress?

"I hold it truth, with him who sings
To one clear harp in divers tones,
That men may rise on stepping-stones
Of their dead selves to higher things."

But the debt which the citizen owes to the community for higher education involves an obligation on the part of the recipient which can not in most cases be discharged by a pecuniary consideration. You who are Alumni, or are to be Alumni, of an institution like this are not privileged to use your intellectual equipment here acquired solely for your own aggrandizement. Society has claims upon you. In the practice of your profession you must contribute something to the welfare of the community as opportunity offers. The clergyman performs many offices of mercy for those in need, but who have no claim upon him. The physician, in his hospital practice and in his gratuitous attendance on the poor, renders an extensive service for which he receives no moneyed compensation. The lawyer, by his conduct of the cases of those unable to engage counsel, discharges in some measure the obligation under which he rests. Are these learned professions, as they are called, alone amenable to this rule? There

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are emergencies and conditions where the mechanic, the engineer, the architect, the chemist, may render a valuable service to the community, and which he should regard as opportunities of privilege. You may not ask the architect to draw plans for your house without full compensation, but for an art gallery or a hospital, or a library, for the benefit of society, you might well expect a concession in the regular fee. It is agreed that the happiest definition of civil engineering is that it "is the art of directing the great sources of power in nature for the use and convenience of man." If the engineer (and in that term we may include all the graduates of an institution like this) possesses a power so important, built up, as it has been, by the experience of thousands of predecessors, and made possible of acquisition by the founding of technical schools like this, he certainly has a duty to use it in some measure for the benefit of his fellows. Christianity teaches us that the Saviour of mankind promises the highest recognition of service done in His name to even the least of those in need. The relations of men in society show that there is an obligation of service even in the realm of materialistic progress.

The foregoing considerations lead to the inquiry, What scheme of education is best adapted to promote true citizenship? It may be presumptuous in me to attempt to answer this question. In the presence of another audience I should hesitate. But here I feel that I have your sympathies in the effort. Lehigh University itself has largely indicated the reply. The idea of the founder, as I understand it, was to provide intellectual and moral, as well as technical training. The "combined course" which is offered in your circulars points in the same direction.

The true citizen must be more than a narrow specialist. His education must be thorough, comprehensive, humanizing, practical. The function of the university, properly so called, is to afford precisely such a training. It should

include not only the humanities, but also, necessarily and inseparably, the preparation for a profession or calling.

The ideal university then might have first, say, a three years' course in the humanities, leading as now to the degree of A.B.; and, secondly, a two years' course in technical, scientific, legal or other specific studies leading to the degree of C.E., M.E., E.M., or other appropriate degree. And these two courses should be made, not optional, but obligatory, forming in effect a five years' course. If it be said that students will select in preference a merely technical school where in a shorter time the desired diploma may be obtained, I answer that I have no concern with that policy. My contention is that there is no room for a university wherein the training afforded and enforced shall make the citizen as well as the engineer, the broadly cultured, self-reliant man, and not a specialist exclusively.

The trend of educational development points, I think, to something of this character as the true university. A marked change has come over the schemes of higher education during the past generation. Formerly the theory in our universities was culture for culture's sake. Utility, as an essential of the studies pursued, was little regarded, or was scouted as something common or unclean. The classics, the mathematics, and metaphysics constituted in the main the approved curriculum. Complete courses in chemistry, in biology, and in physics were rare in the departments of arts. Even the modern languages scarcely ever appeared in the curriculum. The classics were emphasized to the exclusion of the natural sciences. Some in my hearing may remember the sensation produced by Charles Francis Adams, when two or three decades ago, in an oration delivered before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Harvard, he denounced as a fetich the slavish worship of Latin and Greek in the college course. The feeling which he then voiced has unceasingly prevailed. Since that time the change in college methods

has been remarkable. Requirements in entrance examinations have been enlarged. More Latin and Greek and mathematics and English literature and history are demanded as a condition of matriculation, in order that more time in the four years' course may be available for the natural sciences, literature, and the modern languages. In many colleges scientific courses and elective special studies struggle to replace the time-honored curriculum. Laboratory work has been introduced and enlarged; geology and biology are pursued by practical investigation, and even manual training and shop practice have found a place as cognate branches in some of our universities.

The significance of this moment is not far to seek. At a time when the ruling interests of the country were agriculture and the products of the forest and the sea, a college curriculum moulded in mediæval form was sufficient. But with the development of mines and manufactures of every kind and the extension of new conditions of life a different training was demanded.

Our educational institutions have responded under the pressure of a new civilization. The founding of this institution thirty years ago was but the recognition in the mind of a sagacious business man of the demands of a new era of materialistic development. The shaping of its scope and purpose is an indication of the best form which is to be reached by what we call higher education.

It is undeniable that many boys enter college with no well defined purpose as to their future. Neither they nor their parents know for what calling they are best adapted. A three years' general course, whilst giving them a broad and comprehensive culture, would better enable them to judge what profession or calling to adopt, and would bring them to an age of superior discretion, when their choice could more intelligently be made. The example and the influence of the engineering or special courses, of which by contact and contiguity they gain some knowledge, would greatly

facilitate such choice. During the three years' general course the student would have constantly before him the suggestion and the purpose of acquiring a technical training, and would be less likely to be satisfied with the A.B. alone.

Another advantage of the scheme, incidental but most desirable, in my judgment, would be the opportunity for practical work which might be interjected between the general and the technical course. At the end of the three years' general course let the student spend a year in actual business or work. Employment in the line of his future profession would be preferable, but failing that, any business experience would be beneficial. To illustrate this, take the case of an intending mechanical engineer. At the end of the three years' course the university might give and encourage a year's leave of absence during which period the young man might obtain employment in a machine-shop or factory and obtain some practical training in the use of tools and machinery. Much could be accomplished even in that brief time, and I venture to assert that there are many manufacturers in the United States who would heartily coöperate in such a scheme. The young man, after a year or fifteen months' practical work, would enter upon the scientific studies in mechanical engineering with a higher appreciation of their value, with a more intelligent comprehension of their application, and with greater ability to assimilate the theoretical principles of the text-books. It is a well-known fact that the best draughtsman (and I use the term not for mere copyists, but for designers) are those who have had shop practice. They have learned what tools can do, and by what process results can be reached most economically and effectively. I need not extend the illustration. You will at once apply it to the case of the civil engineer, the engineer of mines, the chemist and the architect.

The young man who has thus taken the complete course of five or six years will, when

he finally receives his engineering degree, be entitled to stand as a thoroughly educated engineer. His culture will have been broad and liberal. He will be equipped for the highest citizenship, and can stand as a peer of any in the community. There are few professions where the widest knowledge can more fully be utilized than in that of the engineer. No man, whatever his calling, can know too much. He will find use in the most unexpected manner for attainments apparently foreign to his pursuits. The engineer of all men must be a practical man, a man of business. He must be able to write concisely and vigorously. If he possesses the faculty of a public speaker, it will come in play. His knowledge of business forms and methods should be complete and exact. He should be a book-keeper, a banker, a manufacturer, a merchant. Something at least in all these pursuits may fall to his lot in the varied conditions of his professional life. All these attainments, and more, can be utilized if he is to fulfill the definition of an engineer which I have already quoted, as one capable of "directing the great sources of power in nature for the use and convenience of men."

One other advantage of such a course may be particularly emphasized. In such a five or six years' course the student will, in most cases, have before him a definite object and purpose. His studies will be pursued more intelligently and more effectively. Graduation will find him with a profession or calling enabling him at once to begin his life work. The Hebrews of old were wise in requiring

every young man to learn a trade. Our educational system today should not prevent, but rather promote a similar policy.

In conclusion, permit me to emphasize one thought. Complete as will be the education of the engineer, as the result of the system which I have outlined, it will not be all that will be required in actual business.

The education will, it is true, be an effective implement, but its owner will still have to learn its use. The interests of manufacturing and commerce have little respect for the dignity of science. Their motto is that "nothing succeeds but success." The practical man, who knows thoroughly a few things, is considered superior to the theorist, who has a partial knowledge of a variety of subjects. The graduate must, therefore, be ready to subordinate his training to the necessities of business. He will, undoubtedly, in good time, find ample opportunity to use all his acquirements; but he must be content, in entering on his work, to accept conditions as he finds them, and to wait patiently for an opportunity to utilize his knowledge.

As a general proposition, then, it may be said that the demand in business is for men who can accomplish specific results. An opportunity of service, if in the right direction and patiently and faithfully utilized, has in it the promise of a successful and useful career. Add the broad, complete and symmetrical training which it is the function of the university to give, and the result may be not only individual prosperity, but true citizenship.

THE FOOT-BALL SITUATION.

THE OUTLOOK in foot-ball this season seemed anything but bright. Of last year's team but seven men returned in September. Capt. Gunsolus, right tackle; Senior, left tackle; Gass, end; Holderness, quarter-back; Van Dyne, right half; and Brady and Treichler, sub ends.

Just when the support of the college is most needed a decided lack of interest and a certain feeling of indifference seems to have settled on nearly everyone. This indifference is not only in spirit, but the team is not supported financially. Out of about four hundred students barely fifty men have paid their

athletic dues for this term. A remarkably fine showing, and one which would certainly tend to keep the association on its present firm basis. Then again, to have the 'Varsity on the field ready for practice, and to find, as they line up, a scrub of but five or six men against them is anything but encouraging. And yet you hear on all sides of the pluck and spirit of Lehigh; an appropriate saying once, but one which now seems sadly out of place. It is time to arouse the feeling that the success of the team is in each man's hands. This spirit has made the teams of old, whose records have brought only glory to the College and whose achievements have placed Lehigh in the position which she now certainly holds. There have been seasons when the outlook was worse than it is now, and yet good teams were placed in the field, not because the men were better, but because of true Lehigh spirit, the one thing necessary. The team is light to be sure, but not so light that it cannot be made to play good ball, provided it has the hearty and unanimous backing of the college.

Men come out once, and perhaps twice, and, on finding that they are not immediately put on the 'Varsity, stop playing, thinking they are no longer needed or have no chance of making the team. There is not one man of those who returned who did not win his place after many weeks' work on the scrub. Every man who shows ability will be given a chance. So try again.

In the Freshman Class are men who would make good players if they only had spirit and just a small amount of nerve and push. It is on this class that we must depend to fill some of the vacant positions, and every Freshman should make a bid for a place. It is certainly unfortunate that this class has fallen into the ways of the upper classes. They show the same indifference as the upper classmen, but the blame cannot altogether be laid at their door. It is but natural that they should follow the example set by those who should im-

cue everyone with the proper college spirit. It is certainly a bad state of affairs when the upper classes are not fit to take charge of those whom custom has placed under their control.

Remember, we have old scores to settle with at least one neighbor before the season is over, and every man who has the least remnant of the old college spirit should take a hand and help to turn out a winning team. It is not because Lafayette has better men that she has turned out such good teams in the last two years, but simply because everyone is filled to the brim with enthusiasm. In other words, they are foot-ball crazy. If the undergraduates could but see the practice on the Lafayette field! A strong scrub of fifteen or sixteen men playing good ball are cheered on by the men on the sides lines and this does much to make a team. Why could we not follow this example? There is no excuse, we must and will have a change.

Do not guy a man who appears on the field for the first time simply because his foot-ball ability is not quite up to 'Varsity form. He is doing his best, and more than that we can not ask. Support the team in every possible way and the end of the season will find us once more victorious over our old enemy. Work hard and conscientiously and do not be afraid to give up a little of your spare time (and cash) for the good of Lehigh and her foot-ball team.

At present the 'Varsity is made up of the following men, who are being coached by Morris, Yale, and Trafton, '96: McCarthy, 1900, centre; Senior, '97, Becerra, '98, guards; Gunsolus, '98, Fugit, 1900, tackles; Brady, '97, Treichler, '97, ends; Gass, '98, quarter; White, 1900, Van Duyne, '97, halves, and Holderness, '97, full-back. They are playing a fast, snappy game, and are showing good form with room for improvement.

On the scrub such men as Carmen, '99, Chamberlin, 1900, Mason, P. G., are sure to make fair bids for 'Varsity places.

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Following is the schedule:

Oct. 10	Princeton,	at Princeton
Oct. 14	Rutgers,	at South Bethlehem
Oct. 17	Pennsylvania,	at Philadelphia
Oct. 24	Brown,	at Providence
Oct. 31	University of Michigan,	at Detroit
Nov. 7	Lafayette.	at Easton
Nov. 14	Naval Academy,	at Annapolis
Nov. 21	Lafayette,	at South Bethlehem

PRINCETON 16; LEHIGH 0.

THE first game of the season was played Saturday, Oct. 10, at Princeton. The college has every reason to feel gratified at the result of the meeting between the Tigers and Lehigh's so-called green team. The men were, perhaps, rather at a disadvantage, having to play their first game away from the home grounds. However, they showed that with hard work and faithful training a team can be turned out which will be far above the average. The play was quick and snappy, the team working together well. The backs especially, played in good form, not a fumble occurring on Lehigh's side during the entire game.

The first half lasted twenty minutes, and Princeton succeeded in scoring but once, a touchdown by Baird resulting in a goal. In this half the team put up the best game, and once actually had the ball down inside of Princeton's 10-yard line, Baird's kick being blocked by Carmen. Princeton in turn blocked Brady's try for goal from the field and soon after scored the only points in this half.

Seventeen and a half minutes was the length of the second half, Princeton scoring two touchdowns from which Baird kicked one goal. Lehigh's play during this part of the game was not up to that at the start. The greater weight of the Princeton men was beginning to tell, and, although no large runs were made, the Princeton backs were sent through the line for good gains. Lehigh again came near scoring. After a punt of 50 yards by Holderness, Carmen fell on the ball a yard from the Princeton line. The claim that

Baird had touched the ball was not allowed and Princeton was given the ball for offside play. Soon after this the game ended with the score 16 to 0 in Princeton's favor.

The line-up of the teams was as follows:

PRINCETON.	LEHIGH.
Thompson,	left end, Carmen.
Church,	left tackle, Fugit.
Tyler,	left guard, Senior.
Garley,	center, McCarthy.
Armstrong,	right guard, Becerra.
Hildebrand,	right tackle, Gunsolus.
Cochran,	right end, Treichler.
Smith, Poe,	quarter-back, Gass.
Bannard, Reiter,	left half-back, White.
Kelley, Wheeler,	right half-back, VanDuyne.
Baird,	full back, Brady, Holderness.

Touchdowns, Baird 2, Wheeler 1; Goals from touch-downs, Baird 2.

Umpire, Knox Taylor, Princeton.

Referee, Mr. Morris, Yale.

Linesman, F. B. Morse, Princeton, A. L. Saltzman, Lehigh.



—E. T. Belden, '96, has abandoned his idea of taking a P. G. at Lehigh and is studying Industrial Chemistry at Allentown, Pa.

—W. C. Dickerman, '96, who has been visiting recently in South Bethlehem has returned to his home at Milton, Pa.

—J. R. Wilson, '96, is with the Metropolitan Telegraph & Telephone Co., New York City.

—S. P. Curtis, '96, is with the Newark Gas Light Co., Newark, N. J.

—H. W. Baldwin, '96, is taking an extended trip through the West.

—E. G. Rust, '94, is Master Mechanic of the Lackawanna Iron & Steel Co., Lebanon, Pa.

—H. A. Y. Wilkens, '87, is spending a few months in Germany.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

RICHARD HARDING DAVIS AND HIS COMRADES.

ANYTHING in regard to the personality and success of Richard Harding Davis will be of interest to his former acquaintances in Bethlehem, as well as to Lehigh men everywhere. Mr. Davis writes to the editor of the *Critic* as follows:

"Would you kindly allow me a place in the columns of your paper to deny that I have ever expressed myself as I am said to have done in the following newspaper paragraph—a paragraph which explains itself:—

"Mr. Richard Harding Davis is possessed either of some ingenious and persistent enemy who devotes his time to spreading reports calculated to bring Mr. Davis into contempt, or of a most remarkable capacity for making an ass of himself in the ordinary course of conversation. Every few weeks there appears in the public press a report of some entirely foolish or entirely caddish utterance alleged to have fallen from the set and shaven lips of Richard that makes men yearn to kick him. Here is the latest. Mr. Davis is setting forth that he is very tired of being pointed out as the man who wrote 'Gallagher.' He says: 'That story was all very well, but it has a reportorial curtessy and crystallization about it that I have now soared far beyond. 'Gallagher' has the thumb marks of the poor, pawn ticketed, free lunched hack reporter on its pages. I want to forget that part of my existence. I want to wipe off the newspaper shop part of my life. I will sacrifice 'Gallagher' and the royalties thereon if people will only forget that I was once the scorned thing—a reporter.'"

"I found this in my mail last week on my return to New York after an absence of six months, and with it other clippings in which the remarks that are attributed to me here were copied and commented upon. Had I been in this country when the thing appeared I doubt if it would have occurred to me to answer it at all, as I should have thought that

the motive was too obvious and the invention too badly constructed for any one to consider it seriously."

Mr. Davis goes on to say that the necessity of denying such a silly and contemptible speech is humiliating in itself; that he cannot deny every invention that is printed concerning himself. Speeches of the most snobbish and contemptible nature, showing the most fatuous conceit, have been put into his mouth, creating a personality for him which is becoming generally accepted by those who have no means of learning anything about him. He says:—

"As to this particular speech, it should stand to reason that I would not hold the work of a reporter in contempt when I have been a reporter ever since I began to write, and shall probably always remain one; or that I should abuse the particular story which, though my first, is, I am afraid, the best I have done or shall do. If I wanted to 'wipe the newspaper shop part out of my existence,' it is certainly contradictory in me to have continued in that business up to the present day, to have reported foot-ball matches and coronations for the *New York Journal*, and to have interviewed John Hays Hammond for the *New York Sun* and other papers of the United Press Association, as I did only a week ago. * * * I have read several times of the patronizing manner in which I treat my former comrades of the press. I should be glad to learn the names of these comrades, for, from what I know of them, I am quite sure, had I been silly enough to have acted so, they would have let me know of it by a method more direct than that of writing anonymous paragraphs about me in the papers."

The editor comforts Mr. Davis by saying that he "is only paying the price of popularity;" were he an obscure author he would be left alone. No one who knows Mr. Davis would ever believe him guilty of any such reflections upon a calling to which he has devoted some

of his best efforts. Mr. Davis may find consolation in the remark of a well-known editor to a man similarly held up to ridicule: "You mustn't mind. If there were no good apples on the tree we wouldn't throw stones."

Mr. Davis is remembered here as one of the Editorial Board of THE LEHIGH BURR during the first years of its publication. As under-classman, and perhaps too impulsive for editor-in-chief, he was nevertheless its most brilliant contributor, his work at the time being but little known outside the circles of his immediate associates. Some years later, when Davis began making a name for himself, he admitted that he occasionally had to be "sat upon" by his fellow-members of the Editorial Board, though it was freely admitted that much of the success of THE BURR was owing to his pen. The literary habit was developing and his perseverance in the face of some restraint at that time anticipated the present manly ownership and defense of his subsequent work.—*Bethlehem Times.*

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